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SENATORS URGE ON INDONESIA AID

3 Senators' BACK Program After Tour Of Asia

By JOHN W. ATCHINS

Washington—March 22—Three Democratic senators who recently toured Southeast Asia and India found that the United States should give Indonesia "a very friendly" aid program.

This recommendation by Sen. George McGee (Wyoming), Church (Mississippi) and Moss (Utah) runs counter to the harsh views on Indonesia that have been ascribed to the Clay Committee, the special group named by President Kennedy to take a "hard look" at foreign aid.

While the Clay Committee report, due for release this week, has been cast in news dispatches as being critical of the policies of the Sukarno Government, the three senators took a more optimistic view.

'Golden Opportunity'

Asserting that the United States has a "golden opportunity to bring Indonesia within the sphere of real independent and energetic friends," the senators now say President Sukarno's new emphasis on economic problems over the West Irian dispute with the Netherlands has been

unmistakable. Nevertheless, they emphasized the need for stabilization of the Indonesian currency and a tightening up of the American aid program with high-caliber officials working with the people in the target areas.

The three Democrats contended that while Indonesia has received financial and military assistance from both the United States and the Communist bloc, "it stands alone in its great determination to be independent by outside forces."

Red China's Shadow

In a seven-page report, the senators stated that the United States sometimes has been concerned about Communism in Southeast Asia and the lack of assistance from the Soviet Union.

The shadow of Communist China still falls across this entire Southeast Asian area as the single factor to be regarded, they declared.

Without American influence or the Soviet Union. Without

the Chinese, they said, there would be no Communist influence in Southeast Asia. They also noted that the Chinese Communists are the real ones.

They called for a review of the attitude toward Soviet military assistance to Indonesia.

They also said it is important that

we take a new, fresh and realistic look at traditional policy posi-

tions in every country stretching

all the way from Korea and Japan

in the north to Malaya and In-

donesia in the south.

The report said the impact of Chinese aggression against India has been "mainly salutary" in Southeast Asia because many dis-

sident groups have closed ranks

against China.

Yet, it noted a fear that "no matter what the two Communist powers might do, Communist China was destined to rule the area" and therefore some small countries might "play along with Peking."

The three senators, in discussing other countries, urged a re-decided aid program for Formosa, deplored the failure of the Diem Government in South Vietnam to draw popular support, expressed satisfaction over the tightening of the aid program in Korea and lamented the lack of other alternatives to the continuing American commitment in Laos.

In their judgment on the aid program they called for a better priority selection system among countries and within countries, enforcement of former controls on assistance efforts and "constant" reductions in the number of officials.

On the latter count, the law-makers suggested that a hearing be held in Washington on the personnel question.

While some aid administrators have suggested new laws to permit the "selective removal" of agency employees, McGee, Church and Moss held that "the focal point of this problem seemed

to be the question of morale among the sons, but rather a case of low

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